NO. 74

### WICHITA, KANSAS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1895.

## NOT MUCH TIME LEFT

SYMPTOMS OF THE CLOSING RUSH HAVE ALREADY SET IN.

FIVE BIG SUBJECTS

IMPORTANT MEASURES WHICH ARE SLILL WAITING.

LAWS SETS THEM GOING.

Wherein is the Question Whether is Better the Severity or the Certainty of Punishment.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 9 .- (Special.)-There are only eighteen days more in the session of the Kansas legislature and many of the members of both houses are beginning to realize that they have done practically nothing. The result will be hasty action from now on, and after the session is closed they will see that procrastination is, in truth, the thief of time. To be sure the legislature has passed three or four gambling laws, but they were made principally for the correction of the local morals of Kansas City, Kan. They are, of course, general bills, but the legislators are not taking much pride in them, nor do they expect that by them they will satisfy their con-

stituents to any great extent. The general public is demanding legislation of a more substantial nature than acts to prevent crap shooting, and members are getting many emparrassing letters There is now indication of the pas-

sage of railroad legislation and it is safe to say that none of any general nature will go upon the statute book.

There are five subjects that must be treated by the legislature. The fees and salary bill is made a special order for Tuesday. This bill if passed will save to the state the sum of \$125,000 per annum, but it is doubtful whether it will bass in the present shape. The rewill pass in the present shape. The re-ductions are considered too radical by even some of the friends of the bill. Besides this there will be a powerful lobby in Topeka to fight the movement. One hundred and six counties, more or less, will send all or part of the county officers to influence the advocates of officers to influence the advocates of the reduction and it is needless to say that their influence will be felt, as nearly every man in the legislature has an ambition to go either to the state senate, congress or as minister to foreign countries, and it will not do for them to antagonize the boys who are, as a rule, good rustlers or they would not hold office.

they have them so badly rattled that they don't know whether uniformity is a good thing or not.

There will be nothing much in the way of legislation for the equalization of taxation but the subject itself which is a complicated one and which the members feel a delicacy in tackling. It looks, however, to them that something must be done and they will probably take up the subject the latter part of

ous howl all through the state for a reduction of the rate of interest from 8 per cent and a bill will have to be pr pared to cover this subject. The loan companies are kicking but the constituents them, and must and will do something in that line before they go home. And then there is that constitutional

convention to be disposed of. The senate has already passed a bill providing for one and it is now in the hands of the chief clerk of the house. It will be passed but not till after a hard fight. The prohibitionists will fight it on the ground that it is equivalent to a resubmission of the prohibitory law. They care nothing for the many important necessities of a constitutional convention and will oppose it solely on the ground that the prohibitory idea will be jeopardized. The die is cast, however, and from present appearances the prohibitionists will have to take

THAT MUCH IS SETTLED.

Kansas will have no more prohibitory legislation this year. That is now as sured for efforts in that direction are permanently shelved. Outside of ontest over United States senator the battle that occurred over an amendment to the exsting prohibitory enact-ments, in the house last night was the hottest fight of the session.

The committee on temperance pre-pared the amendment in question and submitted it to the committee of the whole at its evening session. All the giants of the house were present like chaliators in the ring ready for battle. The amendment was, in substance, to provide extra punishment for violators. of the prohibitory law by sending them to the rock pile after conviction and if they failed to work there to diet them on bread and water. Representative Cole of Barton county was the first Cole of Barton county was the first to oppose the amendment and a half dozen other ex-county attorneys followed him. They gave it as their experience that the sverity of the punishment was the greatest drawback to the prohibitory law and the more punishment added the weaker the law would become. There was not an excounty attorney on the floor who did not oppose the bill.

There was one man on the floor that all watched and he was Otto Eckstein. For some reason, perhaps his name, everybody regards Eckstein as the incarnation of anti-prohibition ideas. Hopkins of Finney was in the chair and Eckstein soon caught his sympathetic every

The noise in the gallery hushed, the ladies all loked one way and a feather dropped on the floor could have been heard. Mr. Eckstein made a brilliant heard. Mr. Eckstein made a brilliant speech in which he denounced the sen-timent that prompted men to put a man in chains and on rations of bread and in chains and on rations of bread and water for selling one glass of beer while murderers, pickpockets, rapists, seduc-ers, housebreakers and highwaymen were allowed to recline in their cells in ease and luxury. He challenged any man on the other side of the question to show cause why a man who broke into a house and killed its owner, a crime recognized throughout the Uni-ted States and at all periods from the days of Cain, should be shown more favors than the man who sold one

the world. No one accepted the chal-lenge and Otto retired with honors from the field. Colonel Pat Rohrbaugh

from the field. Colonel Pat Rohrbaugh also made a strong speech against the amendment on the ground that the severer the punishment was made the weaker would be the law.

The great speech of the evening, however, was that made by Judge Beekman of Cowley county. He announced at the start that he was a sincere prohibitionist and asked God to save the law not from its enemies but from its "fool friends," He said that if the rock pile and the bread and water features were added to the punishment that there could not be an honest jury found in the state of Kansas to convict under it on account of the severity of the punishment and that it would be as in-operative as if it was not in the statute book. in the state of Kansas to convict under

CERTAINTY VS. SEVERITY. DISCUSSING PAINS AND PENALTIES

DISCUSSING PAINS AND PENALTIES

AMENDMENTS TO PROHIBITORY

CERTAINTY VS. SEVERITY.

He said that certainty of punishment was the only thing that could prevent the violation of law and that no punishment is certain that is unreasonable He made a brilliant appeal to the friends of prohibition to cease adding to it burdens that would certainly break it down.

Judge Beekman's speech was full of garnestness and reason and was unquestionably the most forcible speech made in the house during the present session. Many other able men followed. The committee of the whole was about to take a vote when Bucklin, the Swede from Thomas county, startled the house by offering an amendment to the effect.

by offering an amendment to the effect that the man who drank intoxicating liquor should be punished equally with the man who sold it. Fifty men yelled "that's all right," and called for a vote. Sixty-four members, or a majority of the entire house, voted for the amendment of Mr. Bucklin and it was carried amid great excitement.

amid great excitement.

Just at this moment Speaker Lobdell arose to his feet. He showed the committee of the whole what fools they had made of themselves, moved a recon sideration of the vote and the indefinite postponement of the bill and its amend-

It then became apparent that the It then became apparent that the previous action of the house would nullify the law, for who could be prosecuted for selling liquor when the man who bought it would be equally guilty and could not be compelled to incriminate himself by giving testimony.

The vote was reconsidered and any further consideration of the law indefinitely postponed.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS BILL MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS BILL.
Mr. Eckstein's bill relating to municipal indebtedness, and which was introduced in the interest of Wchita, has passed the house. It is as follows: Section 1. The mayor and council of any city of the first class, having not less than twenty thousand population nor more than forty thousand population, having at the date of this act an outstanding bonded indebtedness for sewers or street pavements, may, by a sewers or street pavements, may, by a three-fourths vote of the city council, provide for the gradual extinction of such indebtedness by issuing refunding such indebtedness by issuing refunding bonds payable in annual installments of equal amounts, none of which bonds shall run longer than twenty years nor bear more than six per cent interest per annum. Such bonds shall be of such denominations as the mayor and council shall deem proper: and the credit of the city shall be pledged for their payment. The mayor and council shall levy special assessments each year against the specific property now chargable by law for such indebtedness, computing the same as provided by existputing the same as provided by exist-ing law, except that payment shall be extended over the period of time which the bonds shall run. Such interest, they would not hold office.

LIONS IN THE WAY.

Then, again, legislation looking to uniformity in school text books must be considered. There is a strong demand for school legislation from every portion of the state. There will be a strong lobby working against this also, for the American School Book company has a legion of political school teachers in the field already who, with glib tongues, are giving advice to legislators until they have them so badly rattled that

such part of said indebtedness as is payable out of the general improvement fund of the city, the mayor and council may also issue bonds, of the same may also issue bonds, of the tenor and effect, and under the same restrictions as those hereinbefore men-tioned, and such bonds and the inter-est thereon shall be paid by the levy of a general tax on all the property in

Sec. 2. The mayor and council may, also, if they deem it proper, cause the special tax for sewers and pavements for the year 1894 to be reassessed before June 20 1895, so as to charge against each place of property only so much for each piece of property only so much for the said year 1894 as would be properly charged against it under the provisions charged against it under the provisions of section 1 of this act, the same as if no assessment had previously been made; and when any assessment for such special tax for 1894 has already been paid, the amount so paid in excess of the amount of the reassessment shall be duly credited as an advance the arrest of the serviced assessment. payment upon like special assessment for the years next succeeding. The city council may provide for any expense necessary to be incurred by the city as-

sessor, county clerk, or county treas-urer, on account of such reassessment. Sec. 3. If the immediate refunding of any portion of the said outstanding in-debtedness shall be impracticable, by reason of the unwillingness of the hold-ers of the existing special improvement londs to exchange the same for bonds tended under this act, the mayor and issued under this act, the mayor and council may sell such portion of the bonds authorized by this act, from time to time, as may be necessary to take up the bonds now outstanding as they fall due but in no case shall such new bonds

run for more than twenty years from July 1, 1895. The bill will be effective after publication in the state paper.

TRRIGATION MATTERS.

The sub-committee on irrigation consisting of Messrs. Hopkins, Grimes, Lewis, Kelley and Campbell presented their irrigation bill which will be the measure that is most likely to go through the house provided any scheme of irrigation is provided for

through the house provided any scheme of irrigation is provided for.

The bill is based on the one introduced by Mr. Hopkins of Finney. It provides for a commission of three members to be appointed by the governor for two years at a salary of \$1.500 each. This commission is to locate not less than teachly amoning stations. It is than twenty pumping stations. It is also to conduct experiments to ascer-tain the extent of the underflow and if tain the extent of the undernow and it it is deemed expedient make some research into the possibilities of artesian wells. The twenty stations are to be located on unoccupied school lands whenever it is practicable, and the land is available. When such lands are not available the bill provides that donations of land may be received for the purpose. No money is to be expended for land. The bill makes an appropriation of \$50,000.

priation of \$50,000.

Upon the introduction it was given the right of way and was at once advanced through the first and second readings and given a place in the calendar among the general orders for consideration by the committee of the

whole.

Beekman's bill levying a tax of \$2 on every \$1,000 premium of fire insurance and providing for its distribution among the fire departments of the state was favorably reported in the house

Early in the week, probably on Monday, the house committee on public in-stitutions will leave for Wichita to look at the Garfield university so as to be able to make a report on the bill to lo-cate a normal school in Wichita and

TION VERY DECISIVELY.

Thirty-Six to Twenty-Five in Favor of Telegraphic Communication with Hawaii-

vote of 36 to 25 the senate voted today to inaugurate the project of laying a cable from the Pacific coast to Hawaii. An amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was made giving \$500,000 for begginning work on the cable and authorizing the president to contract for the entire work estimated to cost \$3,000,009. This was the first practical result coming from the intermittent Hawaiian debate lasting more than a year and renewed with intensity the last week in connection with the proposed cable. The debate of the last few days has shown that the lines of division were practically the same as those heretofore existing on all issues over Hawaii, the Republican senators urging closer relationship by cable, and ultimately by annexation, the Democratic senators, as a rule, contending against the cable or other entangling alliances with Hawaii. But this party alliances with Hawaii. But this party division had notable exceptions during the debate and was emphasized in the final vote. Six Democratic senators—Morgan Gorman, Hill, Butler, Call and White voted with the 28 Republican senators and three Populists, constituting the majority for the cable. One Republican senator, Mr. Pettigrew, voted with the 24 Democrats against the cable. All absent Republicans and two cable. All absent Republicans and two
Populists were paired for the proposition. The diplomatic and consular bill
was then passed and then eulogies on
the late Senator Stockbridge of Michigan closed the day.

DEFFER WAKES UP

PEFFER WAKES UP. The credentials of Mr. Harris (Dem. Tenn.) for the term beginning March i next, were presented by his colleague, Mr. Bate (Dem. Tenn.)

The bill was passed directing the part ing and refining of bullion to be carried on at the United States are as a second of the control of the control of the control of the carried on at the United States are as a second of the control of the carried of the ca

on at the United States assay office at Helena, Mont.

Helena, Mont.

M. Peffer presented a resolution calling on the judiciary committee to report on the resolution he had previously submitted for an inquiry as to the legal right of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds. It was referred to the judiciary committee.

The senate was then confronted again

the judiciary committee.

The senate was then confronted again by Mr. Call's resolution for a senate investigation of the Honduras and Louisinana lottery company. It had been sidetraceked by the senate from day to day but Mr. Call keeps reintroducing it in such a way as to secure right of way over other unfinished business. Amendments were presented by Mr. Hill (Dem. N. Y.), Mr. Sherman (Rep. O.), and several others until the Call resolution was in such a tangle that Mr. Wolcott (Rep. Colo.), made a humorous speech on the cnarl, which started a roar of laughter on the floor and in the gelleries.

The Call resolution was finally cut off again by the senators agreeing to take up the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. The discussion was resumed on the argendment appropriating \$500,000 for beginning a cable to Hawaiian legation, occupied a place in the diplomatic gallery and several other foreign diplomats were present, expecting final action on the Hawaiian item.

Mr. Blackburn (Dem. Ky.), protested

Mr. Blackburn (Dem. Ky.), protested against making the cable amendment a "rider" to an appropriation bill, declaring it was unprecedented to encumber the diplomatic bill in this man-

ANNEXATION IN IT. "This is the opening wedge towards the annexation of Hawaii, lying so near to the heart of many senators," declar-

ed Mr. Blackburn. Mr. Manderson (Rep. Neb.), express-ed himself in favor of breaking senate rules and precedents in order to adopt such a meritorious project. The sena-tor argued the annexation of Hawaii. or argued the annexation of Hawaii.

Mr. Gray said the speech of Mr. Morgan yesterday would lead one to believe that we were on the eve of a great war with England.

"Not at all," said Mr. Morgan. "I merely gave the circumstness showing that we werelikely to be cheated."

Mr. Hawley (Rep. Conn.), said he was surprised that Mr. Gray closed his eyes to the extent of the British navy and

to the extent of the British navy and her establishment of strategic stations,

the last one sought being Hawaii. "I have no fear of Great Britain," continued Mr. Gray. "We are not yet ready to embark on her course of em-pire around the world."

The senator denounced the cable plan as one in the interest of corporations and others having interests in Hawait. Mr. Lodge varied the Hawaitan discussion by urging an amendment to the diplomatic and consular bill placing the foreign service on a civil service basis. The first vote was taken by agreement at 2:30 and was on the point of order raised against the Hawaiian cable amendment. The point was defeated,

The vote on the main question, the \$500,000 amendment for beginning work on the Hawaiian cable, resulted in the

same vote exactly.

The amendment to place the foreign service on a civil service basis was disposed of on a point of order by a viva voce vote. The diplomatic and consular bill, htus amended, was then passed without division. without division.

The senate then heard culogies on the ate Senator Stockbridge of Michigan, tributes being paid by Messrs, Morgan, Burrows, Frye, Jones (Ark), and Cul-iom. At the close of the eplogies the senate at 4 o'clock, as a further mark of respect to the late senator, ad-

WHAT THE HOUSE DID AND DIDN'T.

Salaries at Twelve Hundred a Year. Washington, Feb. 2.—The house today in committee of the whole by a vote of 124 to 59 voted to place individual clerks of members on the annual salary roll at the rate of \$100 per month. These clerks now get \$100 per month during the session of the house. The annual attempt to strike out the appropriation for the civil service commission was

ing income tax returns to April 15. on the other side of the question how cause why a man who broke a house and killed its owner, a crime recognized throughout the Unistates and at all periods from the of Cain, should be shown more of Cain, should be shown more as than the man who sold one as than the man who sold one as the committee of the whole today considering what is known as Greelee's maximum freight rate case which was introduced a few days ago in the absolute of the conference of the bill for the removal of the liminant of Colorado from their reservation was adopted after which the house, under a special order, devolutely the committee of the whole today considering what is known as Greelee's maximum freight rate case which was introduced a few days ago in the absolute of the committee of the shown as Greelee's maximum freight rate case which was introduced a few days ago in the absolute of the committee of the same. The senate spent all the forenoon in the bill for the removal of the Utility Indians of Colorado from their reservation was adopted after which the house, under a special order, devolutely the finally determining to be required to the limitant of the committee of the bull for the removal of the Utility Indians of Colorado from their reservation was adopted after which the house, under a special order, devolutely the finally determining to be required to the limitant of the committee of the bull for the removal of the Utility Indians of Colorado from the bill for the removal of the Utility Indians of Colorado from the bull for the removal of the Utility Indians of Colorado from the bill for the removal of the Utility Indians of Colorado from the bull for the removal of the Utility Indians of Colorado from the bull for the removal of the Utility Indians of Colorado from the bull for the removal of the Utility Indians of Colorado from the bull for the removal of the Utility Indians of Colorado from the bull for the removal of the Utility Indians of Colorado from the bull for the removal of the Utility Indians of Colorado from t passed without division. he conference

ON WITH THE CABLE the memory of their colleague were:

Messrs. Scranton, C. W. Stone, Wagner, Hicks, W. A. Stone, and Grow of Pennsylvania; Causey of New Jersey;

Smith of Arizona and Covert of New York. Then as a further mark of respect the house adjourned.

WHAT REED HAS AGAIVST IT.

Why Issue Thirty Year Bonds When There's a Surplus Coming This Year? Washington, Feb. 9.- The house Division Nearly on Party Lines, but Six Prominent Democrats Vote for the Measure, Besides the Solid Populist Delegation—One Republican Votes with the Democrats—Mr. Peffer Punches Up the Judiciary Committee—The House.

Washington, Feb. 9.—By the decisive of 36 to 25 the senate voted today to inaugurate the project of laying a table from the Pacific coast to Hawali. An amendment to the diplomatic and

treasury soon."

The discussion was entirely informal and the Republicans bore the leading part, particularly Mr. Reed, whose comand the Republicans bore the leading part, particularly Mr. Reed, whose comments were numerous. By the Democratic friends of the president it was argued that congress was confronted with the specific question of saving for the government some \$16,000,000. The Republican adversaries contended that a thirty year loan to meet what the administration, according to their construction of its utterances, represents to be atemporary necessity, was unadvisable. They questioned the policy of negotiating with individual finaciers for bond issues and advocated a popular loan of short term bonds in small denominations which could be taken by the people of the country.

Mr. Bynum's resolution contemplated bonds payable after one year and within ten years but was changed to the form given above to apply to the thirty year issue just negotiated. There was an informal vote taken upon it but several members did not vote, and those who responded "yea" and "no" in chorus were not noted. Certain Democrats of the committee attribute to the Republicans a desire to avoid a vote today. Mr. Hopkins (III) says there is uncertainty about the Republicans for it is thought they will not agree to the president's proposition for the reasons which have been outlined.

THINKS THE AUTHORITY IS THERE Carlisle Does Not Think the President Will

Direct any Bond Paying. Washington, Feb. 9.-Chairman Reilwashington, Feb. 5.—Chairman Reilly of the house committee on Pacific railroads, visited Secretary Carlisle today in accordance with the request of the committee and asked the secretary's opinion as to whether a more specific appropriation would be necessary in case the government should deem it advisable under the authority of the It advisable under the authority of the act of March 3, 1887, to pay off the first mortgage bonds of the several bondaided roads. The secretary thought the authority contained in the act was sufficient but alluded to the fact that any action on this line was made contingent upon the direction of the president and while he could not speak with authority he did not think President Cleveland would be inclined to direct that such action be taken.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance \$142,-283,802; gold reserve \$42,045,333.

HAS A CORNER ON EGGS.

R. A. Foster Has Been Figuring on Just Such a Situation as the Present.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—R. A. Foster of Winona, Minn., has just cornered the egg market of the United States and the colder the weather grows and the longer the cold spell lasts, the greater

the profits will be.
"Eggs are 35 cents a dozen in New York," says he. "Before another sun goes down I may make 40 cents or I may stop their supply altogether and compel them to eat Canadlan limed eggs that were layed before the McKinbill became a law.

ley bill became a law."

Mr. Foster is the principal in the firm of R. A. Foster & Co. of Winona. Minn., the most extensive eggshippers west of Chicago. Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas furnish the markets on which the firm depends for its supply. During last spring when prices were low the firm gathered in all the eggs which it could and stored tem in cold storage in Chicago. The Foster company was appealed to when there was a big demand for eggs to break was a big demand for eggs to break into the reserve. It always declined to do so. Said Foster tonight: "When I was satisfied that the cold weather had was satisfied that the cold weather had come to stay I divided my stock into three parts. One part I sent to New York, one to Boston and the third I kept here. As there can be no fresh supplies as long as the cold weather lasts, and as there are no holdings to speak of outside of mine, I practically control the merket."

control the market." THOUGHT HE HAD FINISHED HIM. William Holland Seeks to Avenge a Fancled

Wrong and Then Snielde San Francisco, Feb. 9.—Isias W. Heilman, the well known financier and president of the Nevada bank, had a narrow escape from death this morning. He had left his residence to walk down to the bank, as is his custom, and had not presented far when a man. down to the bank, as is his custom, and had not proceeded far when a man, who had evidently been laying in wait for the banker, stepped out from a doorway and pointed a pistol at Hellman. The latter quickly struck at the revolver with his stick, which the would-be assassin grasped. After a brief struggle Hellman turned and ran towards the corner. The man fired twice at the rapidly retreating banker, but his aim was bad and Hellman was unhurt. Then apparently satisfied that one or the other of his shots had taken effect, the man deliberately shot himself through the forehead. Hellman quietly walked back, picked up his hat which walked back, picked up his hat which had been knocked off in the struggle with is assailant and returned to his home before contining his walk to the the session of the house. The annual attempt to strike out the appropriation for the civil service commission was made but did not assume a serious phase.

Mr. Hunter (Dem. III.) moved to strike out the entire provision for the support of the commission. He held he said, to the old doctrine that when the people decreed a change of administration they were entitled to have it from the president down to the humblest officeholder, lost 20 to 32.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee, a joint resolution reported from that committee, to extend the time for making income tax returns to April 15, was licity, a reflection upon his integrity and broaded over his fancied disgrace, finally determining to be revenged on Hellman and then end his own life.

At Salem, Ore. in the joint ballow yes-terday for United States senator, the fol-lowing vote was cast, representing no change from that of Friday: Dolph. 35; Hare, 16; Wentherford, 4; Williams, 3;

## FOUND THEIR BONES

UNKNOWN MEANS.

Territory Miss Him from His Accustomed Haunts, and a Search Reveals the Charred Remains of Himself and Famthe Amid the Ruins of Their House-Theory of Murder and Cremation is Upheld by the Appearance and Position of

Ardmore, I. T., Feb. 9.-News was brought from Bayou, fourteen miles southwest of here, of what appears to be the murder of the family of M. M. Tucker, consisting of himself, wife and three children. The skeletons of the victims were found in the ruins of their home which had evidently been set affre to cover up the crimes of robbery and murder. The murder, if murder it was, was committed Wednesday night but was not discovered until this morning. It is laid at the door of Fred Wilson, a son-in-law of Tucker, who had often threatened the dead man. Wilson has diappeared

The Tuckers, father, mother and three children, two girls aged respectively 8 and 12 years and a boy aged 6, live on a small farm in a cabin two miles from any other habitation.

Their sudden falling out of their usual intercourse with neighboring farmers Their sudden tailing out of their usual intercourse with neighboring farmers caused an investigation to be made. On the spot where the home had stood nothing remained but blackened cinders. In them were the charred bones of the five victims. The thory of accidental fire is scouted, and robbery and murder with the subsequent use of the torch to cove up the crime seems the most probable. Near the fire place lay the bones of Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, while those of one of the children, presumably the boy, were in the fire place. The other two lay where the bed had stood. There were not enough of the remains to show by what method they had met their death, but it seems impossible that they could have been burned while asleep. The position of the skeletons would seem to explode any such theory. Suspicion points Fred Wilson as the murderer. It was known that he had made threats against Tucker, the cause being that a few months since Tucker caused his alreest on a charge of seduction his allered victim being one of the

caused his arrest on a charge of seduc-tion, his alleged victim being one of the now dead girls. Wilson was discharg-ed, the government failing to make out its case. On termination of the trial Tucker told friends he feared Wilson would kill him.

MADE MIGHTY QUICK WORK

Stage Robbers Captured Within Two Hours of the Alarm Being Given.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 9.—A special to the Times from Newkirk, O. T., says: The Blackwell overland mail coach was held up and robbed this afternoon by two outlaws named Johnson and Strattwo outlaws named Johnson and Stratton. Tonight Johnson's corpse lies in the city jail and Stratton is safely behind the bars, the result of active work on the part of the city marshal. Word was first received of the robbery late this afternoon. City Marshal Austin, Deputy Sheriff Masters and a few other deputies were immediately started in pursuit. Although the robbery occurred some distance out of town the pursuers had received an accurate description of the outlaws and the direction they took. The outlaws were sighted within an hour and within another hour were in tow. They were exhausted from their iong chase when their pursuers came upon them and although suers came upon them and although they showed resistence, were easily o vercome. A short fusilade of shots ended in Johnson being fatally shot. ended in Johnson being tadaly shot. Stratton then gave up and both were taken back to Newkirk. Johnson died on the way. Stratton refuses to talk and it is not known how much booty they secured. If any, it was probably thrown aside while they were being chased, as none was found upon them. None of the posse were injured.

JUDGE M'ATER SMITES COLLINS,

Even Goes so Far as to Pull the Spelling Book on His Former Clerk. Kanasas City, Feb. 9.—Justice Mc-Atee was in Kansas City yesterday, and was interviewed on the Collins af-fidavit. He said:

"I had myself qualified as associate justice of the supreme court of Oklaho-ma on the 1st of March 1894, and the duties which devolved upon me require that I should forthwith appoint a clerk, who should have charge of the work in all the counties of the district. I had had some acquaintance with Collins in Kansas, and while I was in Washing-ton in January, 1894, Collins had advis-ed me by letter or telegram that Ed L. Dunn of El Reno had caused a paper to be signed by a number of persons at Enid, setting forth that I was not a bona fide resident of the Cherokee strip; was attorney for the Rock Island railroad, and other statements which it was supposed would prevent my nomi-

"Collins notified me of this fact, and I afterward gave him the appointment of clerk of the district court, influenced by a sense of gratitude. Collins had procured his admission to the bar, and I supposed he was competent to discharg the duties of the office to which I had ap the duties of the office to which I had ap-pointed him. I very soon found, how-ever, that he was wholly incompetent, and a little later on, found that he was unreliable. I then, with as much re-gard for his feelings and as little fric-tion as possible, discharged him, say-ing at the time that if he saw fit to pre-nare a letter of resignation he could do pare a letter of resignation he could do pare a setter of resignation he could do so, he could prepare a letter of resignation and I would accept it; that I did not wish to do him any harm, but that I must remove him. A number of people in the counties of the Cherokee trip; re well awar that he was acting in matters which nearly concerned the administration of the courts in a manadministration of the courts in a manner that indicated that it was for the advancement of himself and his broth-ers without regard for the interests of the people. Immediately upon his re-moval he began to make threats of re-venge against me, and said to me, as well as to various other persons, that this would not be the last of the mat-ter, and that he would get even with me, or would 'fix me,' as he termed it. On being asked what truth there is in

on being asked what truth there is in the statements contained in the charges which Collins is said to have filed in the department of justice, the judge said. "Well, sir, there is just this much truth in his charges. It happened that during the interval of five months in which the salaries of the judges were takened by the fallows of converse to delayed by the failure of congress to make the appropriation therefor, I in-cautiously borrowed the sum of \$200 from Collins, little thinking that there was anything in the relations between us or his feeling toward me that render-ed the transaction in any manner unsafe or even remotely improper. Collina has truly stated that I borrowed money from him on two or three occasions, all of which was paid back to him when he asked for its return. He has stated to his own attorney, Mr. C. F. Cullip, and many others at Kingfisher that he has loaned me this money and got it back. loaned me this money and got it back, and that I owed him nothing, but the various statements purporting to be statements of facts which he has made statements purporting to be statements of facts which he has made and caused to be inserted in public print as to the purpose for which the money was gotten from him are false.

"Undoubtedly Collins and his coadjutors have been carefully preparing for a long time to get together material to statement of the sooting.

# The Wichita Daily Eagle. HANGING HEAD DOWN

WHOLE FAMILY PERISHES BY SOME Wichita, Sunday, P b nary 10, 1895. Weather for Wichita today: Fair: slightly colder: north winds

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Germany's Attack of Anglophobia.

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make an accusation aginst me. I have in my pocket a letter written by him to another person in the territory whom he believed hostile to me, in walch he proposes on the 15th of November, 18th, to the person addressed, that he should to the person addressed, that he should join with him in endeavoring to injure me, and, if possible, destroy my posi-

The reporter asked Judge McAtee to see the letter, and to take a copy of it, to which he consented, and it is here THE WASHINGTON BAR.

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Enid, O. T. Nov., 15, 1894.

Collins completely denied the whole accusation against me as to any attempt to take money from his as compensation for his position, and said: I never intimated that I expected him to pay anything out of his salary in consideration of any salary of his, or any increase of salary; and that I never said anything to him that led him to such a conclusion. He further said that he did not know who was the author of these reports from Washington. You will observe that Collins was not only preparing in November, 1894, to en-You will observe that Collins was not only preparing in November, 1894, to enlist a combination which would attempt to injure me; but that he prepared the charges which he awore to on the 26th of January, and on the 30th of January denied to Mr. Isenburg that he knew who was the author of them. You will not, therefore, be surprised that when I tell you on the 23d day of January, 1895, four days before he swore to the charges, and about seven months after I had discharged him, he wrote to the district clerk at Jennings, Kan. to the district clerk at Jennings, Kan., trict court for Garfield county of my appointment, in one of the counties in my judicial district. You may see that letter also, if you wish." The letter reads

Enid, O. T., Jan. 22, 1895 "District Clerk, Jenning, Kan.
"Dear Sir.-Will you please inform
me if there is any judgment against
John H. Atkinson; also if there is any John H. Atkinson, also it the S. E. & of 274-27. I am district clerk of this county, and ask this as a personal faas I am trading for this piece of

"Very Truly yours, "L. R. COLLINS." The judge was asked how he account-ed for the form of the charges which Collins has made against him, and re-

plied:
"Of course Collins could not have pre-"Of course Collins could not have pre-pared such a paper. He has demon-strated his moral capacity to make the statements contained in it; but he can never prove to any one who knows his mental ability that he is capable of preparing any document. I found that in making his fournal entries he mis-spelled many of the most elementary words of the language and was in other respects wholly incapable. Having made the mistake of appointing him through good will, his removal from of-fice was indispensible to the public good."

aprehension as to the result of these

charges.

"None whateven I have solicited an investigation by the proper authorities, if they thought the charges worth considering. Collins himself, knows that no successful attack can be made upon me. The wide publication of these charges reaching thousands of people in the west, in which number many of my friends are included, who will never see the refutation of their people in the west, in which number many of my friends are included, who will never see the refutation of their falsity, resulting from an investigation if one is made, constitutes the only reason I have for talking, or permitting any remark of mine to appear in the public press on the subject. These calumnies can do me no harm in Oklahoma. I enjoy the respect, confidence and good will of the bar and people in my judicial district, and I rejoice to say, much of their affection, which I fully reciprocate. Any falsehoods which are the offspring of malice and revenge cannot injure me in their esteem. They know that I have tried most earnestly to discharge my public duties and they have expressed in every possible form and manner in the press, by meetings of the bar and in other forms, their knowledge of the caluming and their contempt for the caluminators.

The attorney general is well aware that I desire these charges to be looked into if they have produced any doubt in his mind as to whether the confidence of the president and himself has been properly reposed in me.

LOOKING AT JIM FRENCH.

Dead Outlaw's Muthated Remains Viewed by the Crowd at Ft. Smith.

by the Crowd at Fr. Smith.

Fort Smith, Ark., Feb. 2.—Hundreds of people viewed the body of Jim French, the dend outlaw, as it lay today in a cheap pine box in front of the United States jail. The bloody face, mutilated head, charred feet and bloody clothing made a gastly sight. Tom French, a brother of the dead outlaw, was in town all day wildly intoxicated and left tonight for Fort Gibson with the body for burial.

HORRIBLE STORY OF A STRANDED ICE-C. VERED SHIP.

LIFE LINES THROWN

THEY FALL WITHIN A HAND'S

GRASP OF SEVEN SEAMEN.

ONLY TWO OF THEM ARE ABLE TO

THEY ARE LASHED TO THE RIGGING

They Make a Feeble Effort, but are Forced to Seture to Their Lashings-Nothing Can be Done to Reach the Vessel.

HELP THE MIELVES.

New York, Feb. 9.-The life saving crew from the Townhill station on the Great South beach, opposite Easport, L. I., were out at daybreak today and down the beach in the teeth of the storm to make one more attempt to reach the men lashed and frozen in the rigging of the unknown wrecked schoon er. When the life savers left seven men were still hanging in the riggings As the ley winds did not abate, and as the waves were washing over the grounded ice-locked wreck, the life savers felt that the men must surely be

Captain Buker fixed his glasses upon the ice draped rigging of the wreck. The seven forms still hung there, not one having fallen during the night. But three of the men were hanging head downward. Evidently they had lashed their legs when they went up in the rig-ging to escape the fury of the deck. During the night they had died and the fingers relaxing, the bodies had fallen. During the night they had died and the fingers relaxing, the bodies had fallen, hanging by the knees. The life savere tried to launch the life boat, but the shore ice made that effort vain. The life line was then fired into the rigging. There it hung with a certainty of life to whoever would reach it, and it was within a few feet of each of the upright

to whoever would reach it, and it was within a few feet of each of the upright figures.

Soon the life savers saw one of the men stirring. He painfully and slowly disengaged himself from the lashings and started toward the line. He took a few steps, paused, hesitated, almost fell and climbed back to the surer support he had left. In a few moments another man began to work himself loos and succeeding set out in a slow way that was painful to see. He got a little farther down than the first man and then he too stopped. He almost leat his balance, regained his hold, remounted and wrapped himself in the cords of the rigging in the place he had left.

The life savers were in despair. It was clear that the men in the rigging were to weak, too stiff, too nearly frozen to do anything more than fasten a line if it fell across their bodies so the cannon was fired again and the line flew into the rigging near enough for one of the men to have reached it had it gone so near in the first trial. But neither of the two stirred this time. Captain Baker could see their eyes turned toward the shore, but their blackened faces were expressionless.

The last line was fired about midday and from this time on until dark the life savers sheltered by the mounds of ice watched and tried to think of some way of reaching the schooner. At dark they went back to their station,

way of reaching the schooner. At dark they went back to their station. The last gleam of day showed the seven men still hanging, three heads down-ward, four upright and with enough life in them to make the release from their horrible living tomb a matter of hours. At 7 o'clock this evening a Merrit wrecker arrived off the coast and began to run backward and forward off the wreck. way of reaching the

The life savers think she can reach the wreck if she waits until high tide.

DANGEROUS AND COSTLY DELAY

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 9.—At \$20 to-night fire was discovered in the United States Express department of the St. Joseph nion station. At first the blaze was so small that it was supposed that it was not necessary to call the departwas so small that it was supposed that it was not necessary to call the department, but in this case the delay was fatal. The flames are their way through the floor into the union depot hotel in the floor above and in an hour the structure was a mass of ruins. The hotel which occupied the two upper stories and the south end of the structure was crowded with guests and a number of them had narrow escapes. Major J. E. Laughlin, who conducted the hotel loses \$15,000. The union station was completed and opened May 1, 1881, and cost \$150,000. The total amount of insurance is \$40,000. The depot was used by all the railroads entering St. Joseph. The guests at the hotel lost \$10,000. The total loss will aggregate \$400,000.

The loss outside of the hotel, depot and guests baggage is made up of the

and guests baggage is made up of the express companies and the contents of the baggage rooms, including the Unit-ed States mails. The express comed States mails. The expr pany's loss was very heavy.

Ismena T. Martin Collects Deaver's Quots of the Living the World Owes Her.
Denver, Colo., Feb. 3.—Ismena T. Martin, whose solourn in Denver has been quite expensive to various merchants here has departed or St. Louis. chants here has departed or St. Louis. As a prospective customer she succeeded in making W. F. Kendrick, a prominent mining stock broker, guarantee her board bill at the Brown Palace hotel. As a result hewas out 1550 benides sundry loans. As the directrem of "Dame Fire Fly," a projected church entertainment, Miss Martin succeeded in securing many diamonds, silks and trinkets at leading storms. Several cases brought against her failed to stick. Others were still pending when she departed. Chief of Police Armstrong has received information from Superintendent Starkweather of Detroit, that Miss Martin is well known there as a blackmaller, swindler, forger and thief by faise pretenses, and that she has been arrested a number of times and convicted of forgery.

POUND IN THEIR CELL.

Watch Which Belonged to a Muclemed We-man Comes Up in Evidence.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 2.—About two months ago a wealthy grocer, E. H. L. Webber, and his wife were found mur-dered, the motive being robbery. The authorities now accuse William H. Spout, his brother Joseph and Harry Sandia cach homestic several sinese Spout, his brother Joseph and Harry Sanda, each possessing several allasses of the ortime George Sprout and his brother are now in jail for another offense and according to his story Sands crushed the Webbers' skulls with an axe. The three nurderers were subsequently arrected in San Francisco for drunkenness but on New Years day were liberated by the San Francisco police, who the not search the prismater. To carelessness is ascribed their escape for Mrs. Webber's minch was afterwards found in the cell whith had been occumied by the murderous trio.